





## Advertisements.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).  
PAYMENT OF FIFTH DIVIDEND ON HONGKONG CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIFTH DIVIDEND OF SIX AND A QUARTER (6 1/4) per Cent. will be PAYABLE on application at the Office of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, HONGKONG, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, to ALL CREDITORS whose claims have been received and admitted.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager,  
At a meeting for the Liquidation,  
NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LTD.,  
IN LIQUIDATION,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1948

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, A.D. 1896, for the purpose of considering an application (on one) J. C. LOUGH for the Transfer of his Publican's License to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate at houses Nos. 48 and 50, Praya East, under the sign of "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL" to one JOHN ALEXANDER DREWES.

WM. C. H. HASTINGS,  
Acting Police Magistrate.  
Magistracy,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. 1949

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1951

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED,  
FOR TIENTSIN.

"KWEIYANG."  
Captain Osterbridge, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1954

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOIA."  
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1953

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED,  
FOR SHANGHAI.

"FOCHOW."  
Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1952

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA."  
Captain G.A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1954

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND  
NEWCHANG.

"HUNAN."  
Captain Frazier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1955

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
FOR LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL.

"HECTOR."  
Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1956

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other Large Consumers. Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. 1957

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINE AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

## PRICE LIST.

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINE and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

## DEATH.

At Yokohama, on May 26th, AUGUSTIN MCNEILL, a seaman, who fell overboard from the *Colindale*.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1896.

## TELEGRAMS.

### REUTERS' MESSAGE.

#### THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 7th.  
In an engagement near Akasheh the Dervishes were totally dispersed with heavy loss; the Egyptian loss was slight.  
It is reported that King Menelik has offered to assist the Khalifa against the Egyptians.

CAPTAIN LOCHHAIRE.  
Captain Lochaire on his arrival at Brussels, from Africa, received an ovation.

(Special to *Stam Observer*.)  
SIR NICHOLAS O'CONNOR AND THE TSAR.

LONDON, May 28th.  
The Tsar has received the special Embassies at Moscow and was notably gracious to Sir N. O'Connor, the British Ambassador.

THE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.  
LONDON, May 28th.

A cyclone at St. Louis, on the Missouri, has killed 1,300 people. Thousands are homeless, and the damage done is estimated at \$5,000,000.

FRENCH FINANCE.  
LONDON, May 29th.

The French Finance Minister proposes to levy a tax of 4 per cent. on French Renches, excepting where the holders thereof are resident abroad. The same tax will be imposed on the dividends of companies, whether French or foreign.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon reported to be within 300 miles and to the south of the colony yesterday appears to have passed to the north, the pressure continuing considerably below the normal in the northern part of the China Sea.

The weather report issued by the Observatory officials at 11 o'clock this morning contains the following remarks about the depression:—On the 9th at 6 a.m. the Black (South) Cone was lowered. At 11.15 a.m. there were no longer indications of a cyclonic depression to the southward of Hongkong. The barometer has fallen on the S.E. coast of China, but is almost steady in Hongkong. Pressure continues considerably below the normal along the S. and S.E. coasts and, apparently, in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; unsettled weather and thunderstorms probable.

The Commander of the steamer *Honan*, which arrived here from Chinkiang this morning, reports that she encountered "tremendous southeasterly" well during the latter part of the voyage. At 4 p.m. the barometer had fallen to 29.65 from 29.60 at 10 a.m.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At 5.30 p.m. the *Natal*, from Shanghai, arrived, having been delayed by fog.

The forty-seventh birthday of the Empress of Japan was celebrated at the Court of H.M. the Mikado on the 28th ulto.

A NUMBER of ice-cream vendors were fined \$1 each this morning at the Police Court for hawking their mixture without licenses.

THERE were three cases of plague to-day—two in the city and one in Kowloon. The four foreign cases at present under treatment are on the high road to complete recovery.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration at Foonchow notified this afternoon that telegraphic communication with Formosa has been interrupted since yesterday morning.

An official notice has been issued that the order prohibiting foreigners and foreign men-of-war from visiting the Siberian port of Komsosoff has been withdrawn.—O.K. Many thanks?

How lucky the residents of Shanghai are in many ways. We note that the Japan Mail Company is running cheap excursions, with its regular boats, to Nagasaki and return, at \$20 Mexican the round trip, which occupies five days. This must be delightful during the hot season.

RUMOURS of another meditated rebellion are rife in Korea. It is reported that about 10,000 discontented patriots have assembled in Tsen-ang and over 13,000 in Mok-chon. Their alleged grievance is not a purely commercial one, being indignation at the damage suffered by the alleged prestige of Korea as a nation by the protracted stay of the King in the Russian Legation.

A RICKSHAW coolie, one of three in the employ of Mr. Spriggs, Morrison Hill, who refused duty by leaving his employ without notice, was this morning fined \$10, with the option of a month's "hard," by Captain Hastings. The coolie said that he was threatened with being cut \$1 by his master for being late one day, and he and his companions would not stay. He was trying to get substitutes when arrested.

A VISIT was paid to the plague hospital at Le-chek-ko yesterday by a Police official, and thirty plague patients were found there. The burial ground, situated about midway between the hospital and the Customs' bungalow, is considered a danger to the stream from which the water boats have been getting their supply, and the Police have received instructions to prevent them using that place in future; facilities for procuring pure water being arranged at Yau-mai.

THAT the Russians are doing their utmost to keep the secret emissaries of a possible enemy without their gates is clear from the information received by the *Tokio Nippon* from its Vladivostok correspondent, who reports that the Russian military officials and police are exercising every caution with regard to Japanese in Vladivostok; some are questioned strictly, while the houses of others have been entered without warrant, or notices being given, and subjected to a thorough search.

YESTERDAY afternoon, while two well-dressed and respectable-looking Chinese youths were looking at the Queen's Statue, the Sikh constable on duty there ordered them from the steps surrounding the canopy, and because they did not move fast enough struck one of them violently on the chest. Several Europeans witnessed the assault, and by the advice of one of these the matter was reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who this morning promised the complainant that if the evidences of the foreigners named as witnessing the assault bore out their tale he would punish the constable severely.

RESPECTING the suspension of Mr. Raymond, a gentleman jockey, at Singapore, the *Penang Gazette* explains as follows:—Mr. Raymond's suspension for one year, from riding in training or trials, or races, or running a horse or horses, dates from May 1st, 1896. The disqualification of the horse *Lochy* is not confirmed.—The Straits paper does not state what all the trouble is about; why Mr. Raymond has been suspended, or who took the initiative in the proceedings that led to his suspension? In justice to Mr. Raymond it may be fairly contended that these questions should be answered promptly and as completely as possible.

At the Police Court this morning a well-dressed Chinese was charged by a shopkeeper with obtaining \$2 by means of false pretences. The complainant's story, which was born out by two witnesses, was that the prisoner came to him and promised that if given \$2 he would prevent his cook-house, which had been condemned by the Sanitary authorities, from being pulled down. After some discussion the money was paid, but in a couple of days the Inspector of the district came and had the place pulled down. Hence the complaint. The prisoner, who was represented by Mr. Lockyer, claimed that the whole case was a conspiracy on the part of the shopkeeper. His Worship imposed sentence of four months' hard labour.

In a carefully thought-out article published in the *Kohakun Shimshu* it is stated that although Germany was one of the three Powers which interfered on behalf of China to secure the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula, there are various circumstances which render her antagonistic to Russia, and disposed to move in concert with England, with which latter nation Japan should co-operate, both for the purpose of securing the peace of the East and maintaining the dignity and prestige of Japan. As the first step towards getting on friendly terms with Germany, the *Kohakun* suggests that Viscount Aoki, the present Minister to Berlin, who is well spoken of by the entire German press, should be made Minister of Foreign Affairs; for, although he is not our ideal Minister, he possesses the proper qualifications in a far greater degree than others who have held that office.

THERE has, says the *Calcutta Statesman* of the 19th May, been an appreciable decrease of cholera during the past two or three days. In the southern division there were five cases, and one only in the southern suburbs. Bow Bazarra division recorded two attacks, and there was one in the northern division, and one on the river.

The little King of Spain, according to a floating paragraph, had for his lesson the other day the mottoes of the different European countries. He got as far as England, and promptly recited, "Dieu et mon Droit," and then abruptly asked, "What is the motto of America?" Count Z., who happened to be in the room at the time, answered, "Dieu et mon roi."—*Exchange*.

It is quite on the cards that in the near future several European experts will be appointed to accompany a high Japanese official to Europe for the purpose of advising him in respect to the purchase of machinery required for the Government's Steel Foundry. The *Yokohama Herald* thinks the experts will be retained in the Japanese service, to superintend the erection and working of the new machinery.

The following telegraphic despatch to the *Calcutta Statesman* is interesting as showing that the Government of India has taken the exchange compensation question in hand in a thoroughly practical manner:—

SMILA, May 19th.  
With regard to the exchange compensation allowance question, it has been decided that those officers whose salaries are regulated by statute will not only be debared from receiving the allowance in future, but will be called upon to refund the monies already received.

It seems to the *Chefoo Express* that the policy of European states should be clear on Korean matters. Terms should be made with Russia; and every opportunity given her of opening up Siberia and Korea. The *Chefoo Thunderer* considers it monstrous to expect Russia, with half a continent on her hands, to put up with no other outlet to the sea than an ice-bound port like Vladivostok; and it concludes by solving the difficulty by expressing the opinion that "so far from regarding the Russian advance in Korea with jealousy, the European Powers ought to make the attainment by Russia of that end one of the objects of their own policy."

An American paper is responsible for the following:—What is a judge to do with an advocate who, in pleading the cause of his client, makes "the Masonic sign of distress," Judge Davis, of the Superior Court of Anderson, Indiana, has solved the problem by committing for contempt of court a bailister who made the Masonic sign easily recognizable by the Judge himself and by certain Masons on the jury. At the advocate in this particular instance was "wearing a Masonic pin," there may have been some ground for the Judge's summary action. Contempt of court is, however, already a very elastic offence, and if any one may be sent to prison who accidentally makes signs of Masonic import, counsel and clients alike are face to face with a new danger.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S audience of the Emperor of China is commended in a sensible manner by General Mesny, the Editor of that interesting weekly which under the title of *Mesny's Miscellany* is slowly, yet surely, taking its proper place among works of reference bearing on China and things Chinese. In his issue of the 21st May General Mesny says:—

BRITISH MINISTER MACDONALD GRANTED AUDIENCE AT PEKING.  
It is announced in the *Su-wan-pao* of the 17th May, 1896, that a letter has been received from its Peking correspondent saying that the newly appointed British Minister Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, has been granted audience of the Emperor in the famous throne hall called the Wen-hua Tien. It was in this same throne-room also that the late Belgian Minister, Loeumeyer, was also granted audience, and both these instances show a decided advance in the path of diplomatic etiquette and Imperial rectitude of conduct towards friendly foreign states. The British Minister previously had several interviews with the Highnesses and Excellencies the Prince and Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen, and everything had been previously arranged for the appointed day on which the audience took place, so that there is now no complaint heard as to the lack of courtesy towards foreign Ministers by receiving them in out-of-the-way places, as if it had been sacrilege to receive them in the ordinary apartments of the palace. It was formerly asserted by the anti-foreign clique at Peking that the dirty streets were good enough to receive foreign Ministers in, and it was gravely expected that they would do like the tributary envoys of vassal states, that is, await the passage of the Imperial cortege through the streets and there perform the degrading ceremony of kneeling to the Emperor as he rode past in his chair. The allied Ministers of France and England very unwisely submitted to very unsatisfactory terms from the very first instead of insisting upon the usual forms of being introduced to them in China, as is the case in other countries. It is a pity that the allied troops did not remain in Peking for at least one year after the war of 1860. It would have done China and the Chinese a world of good, and could not have done us any harm.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY, 9th June.  
7 p.m.—Concert at St. Patrick's Club, above Tram Station.

TO-MORROW, 10th June.  
French mail due.  
11 a.m.—Outward French Mail closes.  
Noon.—*Natal* leaves for Europe.  
Noon.—*Empress of China* leaves for Vancouver, via usual ports of call.

FRIDAY, 12th June.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of ladies' drapery goods, &c., at the Hongkong Trading Co.'s premises, by Mr. G. P. Lamont.

SATURDAY, 13th June.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of ladies' drapery goods, &c., at the Hongkong Trading Co.'s premises, by Mr. G. P. Lamont.

3 p.m.—Rifle Brigade Battalion Regatta, at Bay View.

5.30 p.m.—By kind permission of Major Rastall and Officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play in the Public Gardens.

The railway between Keelung and Taipei, which was in a bad state of repair before the war, is being rapidly put in good order. Two or three tunnels have been reconstructed, and before the end of the year it should be in good working order.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hu Choo ..... \$20  
Shakamon Cone Mining Co. .... \$10

We have to acknowledge the receipt of copies of "The Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1895" and the "Customs Gazette" for the quarter ending 31st March 1896. These volumes, which reflect infinite credit on the department responsible for their issue in due and proper form, contain matter of great interest to the diplomatist as well as to merchants, and compared with other tomes of this class may be said to eclipse most Customs' publications and be equalled by very few, either in general get-up, accuracy of detail, or the care bestowed on the printing, proof reading, and binding.

The death at New York, on the 17th ultimo, of Henry Cuyler Bunner, the editor of *Puck*, from tubercular consumption, is announced in the *Fraser Chronicle*, which remarks very truly that there were few contributors to periodical literature who enjoyed the reputation held by Mr. Bunner, for so many years the versatile editor of *Puck*. In qualities of humour, in delicacy of touch, there were none who excelled him, and the short stories such as Mr. Bunner called "Short Sticks" constitute in fiction a pleasant monopoly. This really great romance was a man of striking personality aside from his abilities as a writer, and it was undoubtedly due to his natural talent as an editor that he made *Puck* what it is to-day.

The following notification, signed by Dr. Wright, Head Master of Queen's College, appears in Saturday's *Gazette*:—With a view to affording increased facilities for the acquisition of the English language, His Excellency the Governor has approved the recommendation of the Governing Body, that the section of Queen's College known as the Chinese School should be abolished from the 31st May. Notice is therefore hereby given that, with His Excellency's approval, on and after 1st June next, no Chinese boy shall be admitted to Queen's College who shall have failed to pass, to the satisfaction of the Head Master, an easy Entrance Examination in the Chinese language. Applicants must bring with them Chinese paper, pen, and ink.

The cultivation of coffee is increasing by leaps and bounds in British Central Africa. The single plant which was taken out to Nyasaland a few years ago by a Scottish gardener is now the parent of many millions of trees, and it is estimated that this year no fewer than three hundred and twenty tons of coffee will be available for export. This estimate is contained in a report addressed to Sir H. H. Johnston by Mr. M. Master, the sub-Commissioner in charge of the Blantyre district. Great difficulties, however, stand in the way of the planter, foremost amongst them being the decrease in the available supply of local labour and the consequent rise in wages. The planter now has to pay no less than five shillings a month—or its equivalent—to his native "boy," as against the two shillings a month which about a year ago was the local rate of wages in coffee plantations in Central Africa. Land, too, in the township of Blantyre has doubled or trebled in value during the past twelve months, and other economic changes are taking place which, so far as the immediate future is concerned, do not augur well for the planter.

PRESENTATION TO DR. MARQUES.

The members of the Police Force presented an address and a souvenir to Dr. Marques to-day. The address, as read by Inspector Quincey, is as follows:—

Hongkong, 8th June, 1896.  
To Dr. L. PEREIRA MARQUES, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have come to our knowledge that you have retired from the Public Service on a well-earned pension, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Members of the Hongkong Police Force and ourselves individually, desire to convey to you our best and sincerest thanks for the unfailing kindness, promptitude, and alacrity with which you have attended us whenever we had occasion to seek your professional assistance; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to ask your acceptance of the small souvenir which accompanies this letter, as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by us for your sterling qualities, both as a professional man and as a private individual.

In conclusion, we wish you long life, good health, and every success in your practice, and we heartily express the hope that we may still have you amongst us for many years to come.

We have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servants and sincere friends,

[Here follow the signatures of the members of the Force.]  
The souvenir, which is a handsome, massive, embossed silver bowl of Chinese workmanship, set on an elegant blackwood carved stand, bears the following inscription:—

TO  
DR. L. P. MARQUES,  
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE IN IRELAND, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, MEMBER OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN-PORTUGUESE ACADEMY OF TOULOUSE, &c., &c., &c.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG POLICE FORCE, MAGISTRACY AND SUPERIOR COURT STAFF, AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE, ON PENSION.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1896.

## CHINA TRADE REPORTS.

We received to-day a copy of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1895" published by order of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs. The reports of the Commissioners of Customs are invariably interesting and instructive and those included in the volume before us are no wise an exception to the rule, for they contain facts, dates, and comments of great value relating to the military operations in China during 1895 and the effects thereof on the trade of the ports in the north, and Formosa in the south. From these reports we have space to-day for a few extracts only and therefore hold over a review of this useful volume, which has been issued in a manner that reflects the greatest credit on the officials, of all grades, employed in the Statistical Department of the splendid service that owes its present high standard of efficiency and the confidence reposed in it by the foreign powers and the government of China to the genius and the strict integrity of that master of finance and king of organisers, the great "I.G.," the one man holding high office in Far Cathay who has proved himself the truest and best friend China ever had—a friend in need, and therefore a friend indeed.

The following are extracts from the 1895 Trade Reports:—

SHANGHAI.  
The year 1894 closed with a gloomy outlook politically and commercially. The war, however, rolled away and trade during 1895 showed agreeably disappointing results. In February China despatched a peace mission to Japan. It returned *in infelix*; but Li Chang-fang being sent on a similar mission succeeded in negotiating a Treaty, which was signed at Shimonoseki on 17th April and in due course ratified. Under it China had to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels (about 300 millions sterling) and to cede Formosa and the Liaotung peninsula, up to and including the Treaty port of Newchwang, to Japan. Subsequently, owing to representations from Russia, and Germany, Liaotung was retroceded in consideration of a further payment of 30 million taels. This later Convention was not, however, fulfilled till after navigation with Newchwang had closed; this treaty port was therefore a Japanese possession throughout the trading year and has been treated in the 1895 statistics as a foreign port. The transfer of the value of this trade from above \$ to below \$4 million taels—from the home to the foreign trade makes a strict comparison of 1895 and 1894 figures difficult. It does not, however, affect either the gross or the net value of Shanghai trade; and both are the largest on record, the former having been Hk. Tls. 218,733,283—an increase of 13 per cent.—and the latter Hk. Tls. 94,990,342, an increase of over 15 per cent. Such expansion appears phenomenal in view of the enormous indemnity exacted by Japan. In fact, however, this burden has not yet made itself felt, a loan raised in Europe having enabled China to pay the first instalment of the original indemnity (one-fourth) and all due under the Liaotung Convention. This will only be really felt later, when interest and principal of the loan already effected, and of those to follow, fall due. The collection amounts to Hk. Tls. 6,183,681, or Hk. \$26,000,000 less than in 1894. Export duties increased 230,000 taels; but import declined 295,000 taels, and opium (duty and *likka*) 235,000 taels.

KOWLOON.  
The aggregate value of the trade passing through the Kowloon Stations during 1895 was very considerably in excess of the total for the year preceding. The figures for 1895 are Hk. Tls. 50,385,104, as compared with Hk. Tls. 40,687,681, a difference of Hk. Tls. 9,697,513, or nearly 24 per cent. Of this, the greatest proportion, some 62 millions of taels, is attributable to foreign imports; but a closer examination of the returns reveals the fact, not altogether welcome, that upwards of 4 millions of taels represent the value of foreign rice imported to replace short crops. Native exports come next, with an increase of about 3 millions; and native imports show an improvement of something under half a million of taels. Prices of native and foreign goods have generally risen higher, and this will have to be allowed for in weighing the importance of the figures; but when all allowances are made, there remains an improvement, which adds to the confirmation of the general opinion that the year has been one of greater prosperity to the merchant. An event which caused considerable sensation at the time was the strike of coolies in Hongkong in consequence of the enforcement of the registration of coolie lodgings—houses. On the 25th March some 3,000 men went on strike and remained idle for about a week, with serious detriment to the discharge and shipment of cargo by foreign vessels in Hongkong, and doubtless indirectly influencing the junk traffic besides—as, for instance, when one shipload of kerosene was lost to the market by being taken to Japan, its discharge being impossible in Hongkong. The long drought caused a failure of the rice crops, an alarming scarcity of water, and, it is supposed, brought about a severe epidemic of fever of a malarial type, which prevailed during the latter half of the year, claiming a great many victims among the natives and causing serious illness, at least, to several foreigners.

The number of steam-launches entered and cleared at Chinese Kowloon, which includes the Stations both at the east and west sides of the peninsula, was only 7,358, as compared with 10,523 in the previous year. This decrease is scarcely regrettable as it is the result of the maintenance of the restrictions against gambling mentioned in the report for 1894. Of junks passing through the Stations towards with cargo there were 4,785 more, but those in ballast were 258 less, than in the preceding year. The total number passing outwards with cargo was 2,716 greater, and those in ballast were more by 1,838. Junks inward and outward together represent an increase of nearly 15 per cent. There passed through Changchow Station en route to Hongkong 1 junk from Amoy and 1 from Swatow while 3 junks departed for Amoy and 2 for Singapore.

NEWCHANG.  
It seems an anomaly for a Chinese official to write the Trade Report for a port that was in possession of the Japanese nine months of the year under review, a period, too, which exactly covered the open or maritime trade season; but as the merchants here were good enough to give us statistics of the inward and outward cargoes, returns which were, moreover, supplemented by figures supplied by these Chinese ports which sent merchandise here, there were data for giving a fairly good exhibit of the trade of Newchwang for the year 1895. So to preserve this material, and to keep up the continuity of the Newchwang annual returns, orders were received to prepare them for printing as an appendix to the large yellowback volumes published by the Chinese Customs. My predecessor, who only left the post at the end of October, reported in the preceding year that the prospects of trade for 1894 had been very bright, but that the war had somewhat dampened them. The timidity shown by Chinese merchants in the autumn of



## Today's Advertisements.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION). PAYMENT OF FIFTH DIVIDEND ON HONGKONG CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of SIX AND A QUARTER (6 1/4) per Cent. will be PAYABLE on application at the OFFICE of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, HONGKONG, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, to ALL CREDITORS whose Claims have been received and admitted.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Manager, A. T. H. WHITEHEAD, NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD., IN LIQUIDATION, Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1948



A SPECIAL SESSION of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, A.D. 1896, for the purpose of considering an application from one J. C. L. ROUGH for the Transfer of his Publican's License to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate at houses Nos. 38 and 39, Praya East, under the sign of "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL" to one JOHN ALEXANDER DREWES.

WM. C. H. HASTINGS, Acting Police Magistrate. Magistrate, Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. 1949

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.45 o'clock p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1951

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN. THE Steamship "KWEEYANG," Captain Underbridge, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1954

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "NAMO," Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1953

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship "FOOCHOW," Captain Blackburn, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1952

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1954

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI CHEFOO AND NEWCHANG. THE Steamship "HUNAN," Captain Frazier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1955

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "HECTOR," Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. 1956

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS. SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER. LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE. SASSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1896. 1947

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

### PRICE LIST.

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

### DEATH.

At Yokohama, on May 26th, AUGUSTINE MOUNSEL, a seaman, who fell overboard from the *Caledonian*.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION. LONDON, June 7th.

In an engagement near Akashah the Dervishes were totally dispersed with heavy loss; the Egyptian loss was slight.

It is reported that King Menelik has offered to assist the Khalifa against the Egyptians.

CAPTAIN LOETHAIRE. Captain Loethaire on his arrival at Brussels, from Africa, received an ovation.

(Special to *Stam Observer*.) SIR NICHOLAS O'CONNOR AND THE TSAR.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Tsar has received the special Embassy at Moscow and was notably gracious to Sir N. O'Connor, the British Ambassador.

THE CYCLONE IN AMERICA. LONDON, May 28th.

A cyclone at St. Louis, on the Missouri, has killed 1,300 people. Thousands are homeless, and the damage done is estimated at \$5,000,000.

FRENCH FINANCE. LONDON, May 29th.

The French Finance Minister proposes to levy a tax of 4 per cent. on French Revenues, excepting where the holders thereof are resident abroad.

The same tax will be imposed on the dividends of companies, whether French or foreign.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon reported to be within 300 miles and to the south of the colony yesterday appears to have passed to the north, the pressure continuing considerably below the normal in the northern part of the China Sea.

The weather report issued by the Observatory officials at 11 o'clock this morning contains the following remarks about the depression:—On the 6th at 6 a.m. the Black (South) Cone was lowered. At 11.15 a.m. there were no longer any indications a cyclonic depression to the southward of Hongkong. The barometer has fallen on the S.E. coast of China, but is almost steady in Hongkong. Pressure continues considerably below the normal along the S. and S.E. coasts and, apparently, in the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; unsettled weather and thunderstorms probable.

The Commander of the steamer *Honan*, which arrived here from Chinkiang this morning, reports that she encountered "tremendous south-east" swell during the latter part of the voyage.

At 4 p.m. the barometer had fallen to 29.65 from 29.69 at 10 a.m.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At 5.30 p.m. the *Natal* from Shanghai, arrived, having been delayed by fog.

The forty-seventh birthday of the Empress of Japan was celebrated at the Court of H.M. the Mikado on the 28th ult.

A NUMBER of ice-cream vendors were fined \$1 each this morning at the Police Court for hawking their mixture without licenses.

THERE were three cases of plague to-day—two in the city and one in Kowloon. The four foreign cases at present under treatment are on the high road to complete recovery.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration at Foochow notified this afternoon that telegraphic communication with Formosa has been interrupted since yesterday morning.

An official notice has been issued that the order prohibiting foreigners and foreign men-of-war from visiting the Siberian port of Komsomoff has been withdrawn.—O.K. Many thanks!

How lucky the residents of Shanghai are in many ways. We note that the Japan Mail Company is running cheap excursions, with its regular boats, to Nagasaki and return, at \$20 Mexican the round trip, which occupies five days. This must be delightful during the hot season.

RUMOURS of another meditated rebellion are rife in Korea. It is reported that about 10,000 discontented patriots have assembled in Tan-an and over 13,000 in Mok-chon. Their alleged grievance is not a purely commercial one, being indignation at the damage suffered by the alleged prestige of Korea as a nation by the protracted stay of the King in the Russian capital.

A RICKSHAW coolie, one of three in the employ of Mr. Spriggs, Morrison Hill, who refused duty by leaving his employ without notice, was this morning fined \$10, with the option of a month's "hard," by Captain Hastings. The coolie said that he was threatened with being cut \$1 by his master for being late one day, and he and his companions would not stay. He was trying to get substitutes when arrested.

A VISIT was paid to the plague hospital at L'cheek yesterday by a Police official, and thirty plague patients were found there. The burial ground, situated about midway between the hospital and the Customs' bungalow, is considered a danger to the stream from which the water boats have been getting their supply, and the Police have received instructions to prevent them using that place in future, facilities for procuring pure water being arranged at Yau-mai.

THAT the Russians are doing their utmost to keep the secret emissaries of a possible enemy without their gates is clear from the information received by the *Tokio Nichinichi* from its Vladivostok correspondent, who reports that the Russian military officials and police are exercising every caution with regard to Japanese in Vladivostok; some are questioned strictly, while the houses of others have been entered without warrant, or notice being given, and subjected to a thorough search.

YESTERDAY afternoon, while two well-dressed and respectable-looking Chinese youths were looking at the Queen's Statue, the Sikh constable on duty there ordered them from the steps surrounding the canopy, and I scarce they did not move fast enough to escape them violently on the chest. Several Europeans witnessed the assault, and by the advice of one of these the matter was reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who this morning promised the complainants that if the evidence of the foreigners named as witnesses the assault bore out their tale he would punish the constable severely.

RESPECTING the suspension of Mr. Raymond, a gentleman jockey, at Singapore, the *Penang Gazette* explains as follows:—Mr. Raymond's suspension for one year, from riding in training or trials, or races, or running a horse or horses, dates from May 1st, 1896. The disqualification of the horse *Lochy* is not confirmed.—The Straits paper does not state what all the trouble is about; why Mr. Raymond has been suspended, or who took the initiative in the proceedings that led to his suspension? In justice to Mr. Raymond it may be fairly contended that these questions should be answered promptly and as completely as possible.

At the Police Court this morning a well-dressed Chinese was charged by a shopkeeper with obtaining \$2 by means of false pretences. The complainant's story, which was born out by two witnesses, was that the prisoner came to him and promised that if given \$2 he would prevent his cook-house, which had been condemned by the Sanitary authorities, from being pulled down. After some discussion the money was paid, but to a couple of days the Inspector of the district came and had the place pulled down. Hence the complaint. The prisoner, who was represented by Mr. Looker, claimed that the whole case was a conspiracy on the part of the shopkeeper. His Worship imposed sentence of four months' hard labour.

In a carefully thought-out article published in the *Kokumishi Shinbun* it is stated that although Germany was one of the three Powers which interfered on behalf of China to secure the restoration of the Liao-tung peninsula, there are various circumstances which render her antagonistic to Russia, and disposed to move in concert with England, with which latter nation Japan should co-operate, both for the purpose of securing the peace of the East and maintaining the dignity and prestige of Japan. As the first step towards getting on friendly terms with Germany, the *Kokumishi* suggests that Viscount Aoki, the present Minister to Berlin, who is well spoken of by the entire German press, should be made Minister of Foreign Affairs; for, although he is not our ideal Minister, he possesses the proper qualifications in a far greater degree than others who have held that office.

THERE has, says the *Calcutta Statesman* of the 10th May, been an appreciable decrease of cholera during the past two or three days. In the southern division there were five cases, and one only in the northern suburbs. Bow Bazar division recorded two attacks, and there was one in the northern division, and one on the river.

The Little King of Spain, according to a floating paragraph, had for his lesson the other day the mottoes of the different European countries. He got as far as England, and promptly replied, "Dieu et mon Droit," and then abruptly asked, "What is the motto of America?" Count Z., who happened to be in the room at the time, answered, "Dieu et mon roc."—*Exchange*.

It is quite on the cards that in the near future several European experts will be appointed to accompany a high Japanese official to Europe for the purpose of advising him in respect to the purchase of machinery required for the Government's Steel Foundry. The *Yokohama Herald* thinks the experts will be retained in the Japanese service, to superintend the erection and working of the new machinery.

The following telegraphic despatch to the *Calcutta Statesman* is interesting as showing that the Government of India has taken the exchange compensation question in hand in a thoroughly practical manner:—

SIMLA, May 19th.

With regard to the exchange compensation allowance question, it has been decided that those officers whose salaries are regulated by statute will not only be debared from receiving the allowance in future, but will be called upon to refund the monies already received.

It seems to the *Chefoo Express* that the policy of European states should be clear on Korean matters. Terms should be made with Russia, and every opportunity given her of opening up Siberia and Korea. The *Chefoo Thunderer* considers it monstrous to expect Russia, with half a continent on her hands, to put up with no other outlet to the sea than an ice-bound port like Vladivostok, and it concludes by solving the difficulty by expressing the opinion that "so far from regarding the Russian advance in Korea with jealousy, the European Powers ought to make the attainment by Russia of that end one of the objects of their own policy."

AN American paper is responsible for the following:—What is a judge; to do with an advocate who, in pleading the cause of his client, makes "the Masonic sign of distress?" Judge Devin, of the Superior Court, of Anderson, Indiana, has solved the problem by committing for contempt of court a barrister who made the Masonic sign easily recognizable by the Judge himself and by certain Masons on the jury. As the advocate in this particular instance was "wearing a Masonic pin," there may have been some ground for the judge's summary action. Contempt of court is, however, already a very elastic offence, and if any one may be sent to prison who accidentally makes signs of Masonic import, counsel and clients alike are liable to face with a new danger.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S audience of the Emperor of China is commented on in a sensible manner by General Messy, the Editor of that interesting weekly which under the title of *Messy's Miscellany* is slowly, yet surely, taking its proper place among works of reference bearing on China and things Chinese. In his issue of the 21st May General Messy says:—

BRITISH MINISTER MACDONALD GRANTED AUDIENCE AT PEKING.

It is announced in the *Sin-wan-pao* of the 17th May, 1896, that a letter has been received from its Peking correspondent saying that Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, has been granted audience of the Emperor in the famous throne hall called the Wen-hua Tien. It was in this same throne-room also that the late Belgian Minister, Loumeur, was also granted audience, and both these instances show a decided advance in the path of diplomatic etiquette and imperial rectitude of conduct towards friendly foreign states. The British Minister previously had several interviews with the Highnesses and Excellencies the Princes and Ministers of the T'ung-chi Yamen, and everything had been previously arranged for the appointed day on which the audience throne hall called the Wen-hua Tien. 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1894 naturally became accentuated as the scene of hostilities came nearer to the port, and for some months after Newchuan fell into the hands of the enemy very little business of any kind was done. All the native banks were practically closed, and it was not possible to obtain credit. Although the river was open to navigation by the 1st April, the first merchant steamer did not put in an appearance till the 10th, and she came in ballast. From that date till the 23rd July only six steamers and two sailing vessels entered the port, and though arrivals and departures were more frequent afterwards, it cannot be wondered at that the total value of the trade of the year, as estimated by the returns accessible to us, was only HK. Tls. 9,353,705, a falling off of HK. Tls. 7,664,899, or 43 per cent. from the figures of 1893, also a bad year. It must be borne in mind, then, that we are writing about a poor season for trade, and that most of the comparisons are made with another meagre year.

The Japanese Government lost no time in collecting the maritime revenue of their new port. A Customs staff was brought over from Japan to carry on the work, and a notification was issued on the 13th April that duties and duties would be collected according to the tariff rates that had been in force before. We have no particulars of the collection as divided between the different headings of revenue, but it has been learned through the Chinese that the Japanese, during the seven months and eleven days that their Customs House was open, collected, in round numbers, Newchuan Tls. 360,000, which, at the rate of Newchuan Tls. 180:50=HK. Tls. 100, makes the total collection HK. Tls. 331,797, an amount smaller by HK. Tls. 173,038 than what it was in 1894. As the Japanese levied full import duty on nearly all foreign goods from Chinese ports, the collection must have been unusually large.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## DEATH FROM FLOGGING IN VICTORIA GAOL.

SIR—I am glad to find that at least one watchdog of the Press has awakened to his responsibilities and has written an article, and especially pleased that the "Herald," the Crown's ally, are not spared. Men taken suddenly from civil life are too apt to take their temporary official duties perversely, failing to realize that the Constitution has put them in a certain place for a real purpose of checking and correcting, and that England expects not merely her fighting men, but every man to do his duty. Perhaps it would be fairer in many cases, and possibly in the present, to say that men suddenly put in a quasi-official position are too shy, too ignorant of the extent of the duty required of them, too inexperienced in the proper method of exercising their powers to do justice to the public they represent. In such cases surely the Press should take the role of instructors of our Crown's justices, J. P.'s, and others. As you intend dealing further editorially with the matter I will merely, in partial answer to a question you put, reiterate the opinion which I have put on record "in another place," viz. that the chief cause of the repulsive results of flogging in Victoria Gaol is the excessive weight of the rattan used upon the men. I think that even the smaller rattan used upon boys is dangerous, but I would ask why not use the lightest implement which would not, as the rattan often does, put in a man's health. Think of men—they might be Englishmen—lying for several, and occasionally for many, days at a time in the Gaol hospital on their stomachs, unable to do a stroke of work; lying on their stomachs waiting for big wounds to heal! And those wounds are generally accompanied by fever, and sometimes result in abscesses. Think of these men as condemned to "hard labour," and say whether the absurdity of the process of discipline does not almost rival its brutality? And now that a man has died perhaps the rattan will be abolished; but why not before?

Yours, etc.,  
E. R.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1896.

## NEWS BY THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China Co.'s steamship *Chiyoda*, Capt. R. Cass, with the Calcutta mails to 25th ult., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. We take the following items from our Calcutta exchanges—

## THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

BOMBAY, May 15th.  
The district staff of the Royal Indian Marine and the Commissariat Department are busily engaged in making preparations for the transport of the Indian Contingent to Egypt. The vessels chartered are the *Bhandara*, *Hensada*, and *Nurani*. The first two belong to the British India Company, and are now being surveyed by officers of the process of discipline does not almost rival its brutality? And now that a man has died perhaps the rattan will be abolished; but why not before?

The cost of transportation of the troops from India to the Sudan, and all ordnance expenditure, will be borne by India; the surplus expenses by the Egyptian Government.

## BOMBAY, May 21st.

The 1st Bombay Lancers embarked at the Prince of Wales, and are being dispatched to Suakin by the *Warren Hastings*, the *Nurani*, the *Vadala*, and the *Chiyoda*. The first batch of troops arrived during the early hours of the morning, while two other specials, conveying troops, arrived at 2 a.m. and 11 a.m. Arrangements for their reception were much more forward than could have been reasonably expected. As soon as the soldiers came out of the train, they had to be in readiness for embarkation. There was a scene of great activity and bustle inside the shed; the troops piled arms and, relieving themselves of accoutrements, cleared baggage and animals from the railway wagons, and took shelter for a while in the shed. All the men were in very high spirits. Embarking horses in the *Vadala* was comparatively easy, because special horse stalls had been erected on deck. The shipment of horses on the *Nurani* and *Chiyoda* was a most difficult and tedious task. It taxed all the energies of the troops in finding accommodation for them. The animals, while being loaded over the ship's side by the crane gave a deal of trouble. One trooper, being kicked into the dock, was nearly drowned. The horses were all shipped by 10 o'clock. The vessels left in the afternoon.

The following is the Staff for the Suakin force as at present arranged:—Colonel Egerton commands, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Deputy Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, Major E. A. Travers; Brigade Major, Captain De Bruijn; Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Bond; Field Engineer, Major D. Grant; R.E.; Assistant Commissariat Officer, Captain Paine and Lieutenant Dickson; Assistant Field Engineer, Lieutenant Bressan; and Goddard;

Brigade Transport Officer, Captain Steele, and Bengal Officers; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Calhoun. The Mountain Battery will be the tenth-fifth from Dabra. The 31st and 32nd Native Field Hospitals will be sent from Bombay, the personnel of the former being chosen from the Bombay Command, and half the personnel of the latter from Madras and Bengal, respectively. The Suakin Brigade is being sent out by direct request from home, and will be placed on arrival under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Egyptian forces. Presumably it is sent to strengthen Suakin, in case Osman Digna threatens the port. There is, however, some chance of a portion of the force going to Tokar to replace the Egyptian battalion there, which is required on the Nile.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

## DARJEELING, May 15th.

Mrs. Pedler, of Calcutta, who was up for the season, died suddenly this morning. She was quite well yesterday, and went to the railway station at 3 o'clock to meet her husband, who came up by the mail. An hour later they went together to Lady Mackenzie's garden party. On returning from it Mrs. Pedler fell down at the "Shubbery" gate in fit, and became unconscious immediately. She never recovered consciousness, and died at 7 o'clock this morning, and was buried at five in the afternoon.

## SIMLA, May 15th.

There is no truth in the report that the Ameer has ordered further operations in Kashmir. According to trans-frontier reports received, only a limited number of Kafirs have so far professed Mahomedanism, and no efforts are being made, in obedience to the Ameer's instructions, to convert any Kafir against his will.

The Ameer has expressed heartfelt thanks to the British Government for the honours conferred on Nurullah Khan and Habibullah Khan by the Queen-Empress.

## LONDON, May 15th.

Colonel Carrington has started from the Cape for Bulawayo.

The Chartered South Africa Company's forces have rejected the Lee-Metford rifle in favour of the Martini-Henry, as the stopping power of the former is inadequate.

## ALLAHABAD, May 15th.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs under date 13th May that influential delegates from the French Government have arrived in London and are proposing to join England, Germany, and the United States in a commission of inquiry into the effects of the dislocation of exchange on trade, agriculture, and labour, and to examine the possibility of an international ratio. The members of the commission should be selected independent of their views on the currency question and without reference to their opinions on internationalism. The interview between the delegates and Mr. Balfour is considered to have been encouraging. Germany is known to be favourable to the proposal.

## LONDON, May 20th.

It is reported from an Italian source that the railway from Massowah to Kassala is projected with solely English capital.

Sirdar Dillar Jung, well known in connection with the Deccan mining scandal, died in London this morning at 5 o'clock from severe congestion of the lungs. He had succeeded to England to get the sanction of the Secretary of State for his reinstatement in the Nizam's service. His body has been embalmed for interment in Hyderabad.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

We take the following items from files of our Japanese exchanges, dated to the 30th ult.:—The N. Y. K. is to open its Australian line in October.

134,200 screens were exported from Japan last year.

The Yokohama tea market is reported to be very firm.

A new leper hospital has been opened at Komatomi.

Ninety soldiers left Nagoya for Weihaiwei on the 25th.

There are 40,000 Japanese now in the Hawaiian Islands.

A canal to shorten the Inland Sea passage is in contemplation.

A Government charter for a dock in Hakodate has been granted.

Six steamers of 12 knots speed are under construction in Japan.

During April, 16,314 piculs of cotton were imported at Kobe.

Beit-bet is causing havoc among the Japanese troops in Formosa.

The plague was carried to Formosa by female tea-pickers from Amoy.

Lead complaints are made of the railway administration in Japan.

Intermittent fever is said to have been brought to Japan from China last fall.

An underground railway and an elevated railway are projected in Tokio.

The pupils of two more Japanese schools have "struck" against their teachers.

There were 2,775 houses in Moji on May 1st, an increase of 435 in six months.

A servitor of all of Japan's treaties will be completed by the end of the year.

2183 marriages and 223 divorces were registered in Tokio during March.

The N. Y. K. has joined the Conference of cargo steamers trading to the East.

A grain and produce exchange, with yen 50,000 capital, is mooted in Osaka.

The Chinese Consuls to Japan are still awaiting permission to open their offices.

A merchant steamship is being put up in the M.B.R.'s Nagasaki dockyard.

The remains of the soldiers who were buried at Weihaiwei are to be taken to Japan.

Forest fires did over two million yen worth of damage in Hokkaido about 20th May.

The Japanese Gov't now only retain ten of the sixty steamers chartered during the war.

The Government narrow gauge railways are to be leased at a cost of yen 20,000,000.

The Japanese in Hawaii received \$400,000 home last year, besides banking \$100,000.

## STRAITS AND SIAM.

We are indebted to Straits and Bangkok exchanges for the following items:—

Intense heat is complained of in Singapore. An English school has been started at Bangkok.

Harrison's Circus is going to Java from Singapore.

The Perak Club does not allow billiards to be played therein on Sunday.

The Singapore death-rate for the week ending May 23rd was 64.84.

A horticultural show was to be held at Sandakan on the 26th ult.

Forty per cent of water has been found in the milk supplied to Singapore residents.

Rice for the famine districts of Tonkin will cost the French Government \$200,000.

A life prisoner at Singapore was recently deported to Hongkong at his own request.

The King of Siam has to pay his hotel in Batavia three thousand guilders a month.

Seven hundred tons weight of opium was recently seized on the *Chowat* in Bangkok.

Of nineteen cases on the Penang criminal calendar recently, only six were undetended.

Lightning recently struck a street lamp in Bangkok, killing or rather smashing it instantly.

An Italian Consul-General, with local rank of *Chorof* *Admiral*, has been appointed to Bangkok.

A rifle match between the Pehang Armed Police and the 1st Perak Sikhs was arranged for the 18th ult.

An elephant hunt, for the special benefit of Europeans, was to be held at Ayuthia at the end of last month.

The total number of Chinese immigrants recorded at Klang in 1895 was 49,573, and emigrants 41,608.

It is reported that the Military Force of the confederated Malay States will be styled the "Malay States Guides."

The Chinese Christian Association in Singapore recently debated the question, "That the recent war between China and Japan will effect a change for the better in the system of Government in China."

The Burmese Buddhists of Rangoon have presented a petition to the government of India asking that the orders regarding the removal of one of the images at the Buddhist temple at Buddha Gaya may be stayed. The image was forwarded to Buddha Gaya by Japanese Buddhists to be placed in a ruyat which was built by the late King of Burma, Mindoon Min.

## THE STRANDING OF THE "CHEANG HOCK KIAN."

The following is the finding and order of a Naval Court held at Amoy on 1st day of June to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamship *Cheang Hock Kian*, of the port of Penang, official number 16,840, when on a voyage from Amoy to Singapore, and the cause of such stranding, and to inquire into the conduct of the master, certificated first mate, second mate, and crew of the said vessel.

The *Cheang Hock Kian* left Amoy harbour at 6.30 p.m. on 28th May, at low water, and shortly afterwards struck on an unknown rock near Cocker Rock.

Before, during, and after the accident the master behaved in a seamanlike manner, and the officers and crew did their duty.

The Court considers that:—

1.—This case shows it is desirable there should be a more complete survey of the approaches to the harbour.

2.—At low water it is expedient that vessels entering and leaving Amoy should take the Eastern, or Brown, Channel.

3.—No master of a vessel over 15 feet draught, except an experienced coaster, should enter into or clear from the port without a pilot.

The Court returns the certificates of the master and mates.

The Court begs to express its appreciation of the quick and effective manner in which the I. M. Customs officers, pilots, and Captain Bathurst, of the steamer *Hatsumi*, proceeded to the spot and rendered assistance.

Chas. T. Gardner, President.  
H.B. Consul.

J. E. General Manager,  
Merchant, and Master Mariner.

T. Hall, Master of s.s. *Namoa*.

Members of Court.  
M. C. Allenby, R.N.,  
H.M.S. *Porpoise*.

## JOTTINGS ON FORMOSA.

ITS PRESENT, PAST, AND PROBABLE FUTURE CONDITION.

As one of the results of the recent war, says *The Far East* (Tokio), we have become responsible for the government of the whole of Formosa and the Pescadores. Laying aside the question, whether the gains to Japan resulting from the war were commensurate with the expenditure incurred (since recent events have darkened our prospects in Korea, and China), we have no doubt that the annexation of this beautiful island by the Rising Power of the East, will prove a matter of no little importance to the world at large.

Now, our empire extends from 23 deg. to 51 deg. N.L., a distance of about two thousand five hundred miles, and it lies for the most part within the most fruitful portion of the temperate zone. We can sail from our new treaty ports to Amoy within nine or ten hours; to Hongkong within one day; to Manila within one day and a half. We have gained wide plains and fields fitted for colonization, ports appropriate for trade, and harbours suitable for dockyards. It would be a matter of great interest to investigate the Formosan problem, or problems, from the naval and military points of view. Here, however, we shall restrict our discussion to the commercial and industrial prospects of the island, with special reference to the question of national expansion. By way of introduction, let us take a short survey of the resources of the new territory.

The island of Formosa is naturally divided into two portions. The eastern portion, inhabited by the barbarians, is full of mountains and valleys. What its population or its resources may be, no one can tell even to this day; for there is little intercourse between the barbarians and the outside world. All that we have heard of them is that they do not favor civilization; that they are divided into numerous independent groups, each with its own chief, which sometimes fight savagely with one another; that they live upon game and wild fruits and do not cultivate the soil. Thus we see that these barbarians closely resemble the natives of Central Africa, and that no immediate advantage may be expected from them. But their sturdy physique, taken in connection with the fertility of the territory they occupy, which produces a great variety, both of animal and vegetable life, warrant the conviction that in time they will prove a great addition to our national resources. The paramount duty of our Government and people in regard to these barbarians is, by kindness and careful instruction, to convert them into simple-hearted and loyal Japanese subjects.

The western half of Formosa, however, exhibits a marked contrast. Though there are mountain ranges here and there, it is comparatively level and includes a wide area covered with rice-fields and orchards. These plains are settled by two millions of civilized Chinese, who occupy about six thousand villages and towns. They cultivate the soil, administer the Government, and produce some of the more simple kinds of manufactured articles. Hence, in general when we speak of Formosa, we mean this western portion only. Though not more than one half of the whole island, it is famous for various articles of production; among these, tea, sugar, camphor, rice, gold, and sulphur are the most important. Tea has been exported to the United States of America, through the medium of Amoy merchants, while Formosan sugar, passing through the hands of Hongkong traders, is conveyed to the various countries of the East. Even Japan herself has hitherto desired a large share of the supply of sugar from Formosa. For the sake of greater definiteness we append the following statistics, which indicate the amount of the above mentioned articles exported in 1894:—

Commodities.	Value in Taels*
Tea.....	4,885,305.
Sugar.....	1,897,666.
Camphor.....	83,441.
Gold.....	700,000.
Coal.....	85,656.
Sulphur.....	11,000.

The prospective production of camphor and gold seems to us to be worthy of especial attention. The export of the former, which in 1887 was only 1,334 piculs, rose in 1895 to 30,447 piculs, roughly speaking, an increase of thirty-fourfold within eight years. In the meantime, the gold dust of Formosa has deservedly attracted special attention, both because of its quality, and its quantity. In the northern part of the island, along the Kibing River, we find gold dust in many places. It was discovered about ten years ago by a certain Chinese miner who had worked in the mines of California. Though there is an indefinite quantity of this hidden treasure and though its quality is also wonderfully excellent, no considerable progress has been made in mining it—only three thousand workmen being employed, with the result of a meagre export of seven hundred thousand Mexican dollars per year—because the ignorant Formosans have been unable to avail themselves of modern scientific processes.

Now let us pass to our proper subject, namely, the prospects of commerce and industry in Formosa. First of all, Formosa constitutes an invaluable storehouse of raw materials. No manufacturing industry has made progress, nay, none has been undertaken. There are no corporations nor any factories to be found there. Even tiles, it is stated, are not made in sufficient quantity to supply the demand, but are imported in great quantities from Amoy. It is true that sugar and camphor are produced, but the production can not be considered as the proper basis of the growth of the island. All articles hitherto produced have been made entirely by hand. For example, the method of getting camphor is simply to throw pieces of the wood into a boiler with water, and extract the camphor by a rude process of distillation. Again, in spite of the great quantity of hemp cultivated in the Formosan fields, women are never seen weaving it into cloth. The entire crop is exported to the continent to be woven there. Formosa at present is in the agricultural stage. Manufacturing industries are yet to be developed. But, contemplating these resources and the wealth of raw materials we can hardly doubt that such industries will be created within the next few years. If the Japanese settlers will avail themselves of the aid which the art and sciences of the age have to offer. Especially the manufacture of camphor, the mining of coal, the analyses of ores, etc., will assume a new phase, if only better methods of production be introduced.

It is the next place, the foreign and local trade of Formosa is far from being satisfactory, though it is by no means in the backward condition of the manufacturing industries. The total exports and imports in 1894 were 7,727,103 and 4,854,079 *Hakwan Taels*, respectively, one half of the total imports being the useless opium. We will not concern ourselves here with the important question whether opium smoking in the island should be strictly prohibited or not, but gradually suppressed. In the latter case, all smuggling must be done, except that of opium? Is there any systematic banking to be found there? A petty retail trade may be active, as in other places in China. Family credit may be firm, as it usually is. Small monetary organizations may have their influence in limited districts, as similar corporations do all through China. But who will dare to say that commerce in Formosa is prosperous while there are no public trading corporations or any banks on a large scale? Of course, we know that there are branches of agencies of foreign business corporations at treaty ports, but they are few in number and can have but relatively little influence upon the money market of the island as a whole. Since the progress of commerce is proportionate to that of the manufacturing industries, we are not surprised at the low state of Formosan commerce, which is adjusted to the primitive stage of industry already described. As industries are developed in Formosa, in like ratio will its commerce be improved.

Now, the resources which have presented themselves to the Japanese Government, and the island has been in a better condition than in other Chinese provinces, because of the progressive measures of Liu Mei Den, the ex-Governor of Formosa, yet communication between the different parts of the island is difficult; and property is not safe; social order is not fully maintained. Unless these hindrances are to be entirely done away, the development of the island and industry must be slow.

Our Government has undertaken, from the beginning of this fiscal year, to reform the civil administration and to render effective the protection offered by the naval and military forces, so far as the limit of expenditure sanctioned by the Imperial Diet will allow. Post offices have been already opened and a police force has been organized. Roads, bridges, banks, etc., will soon be constructed and schools will be founded. These improvements are to be inaugurated during the current fiscal year. During the year following, railways will be constructed, harbours and dockyards will be prepared. Will these preparations fail to attract the attention of merchants and bankers both at home and abroad? We are confident that, within the next few years, Formosa will surprise the world by its thorough change. If the trade of Taiwan and Taiwan be improved by these various enterprises, can *Hongkong* fail to gain largely from the increased commerce of this territory? Will not Amoy and Manila share in this prosperity? If these Eastern ports share in this prosperity, will not this affect most favourably the markets of Europe and America? It is to be remembered that Formosa has not only the natural advantages fitting it to become a commercial station like Hongkong, but it is adapted also to be a centre of consumption and production as well. In view of these considerations, we are confirmed in our conviction that the annexation of this beautiful island by the Rising Power of the East is a matter of world-wide interest.

## MOSONIC NOTES.

## ORIENT MARK LODGE.

Yokohama, May 26th.  
The annual installation meeting of the Orient Mark Lodge (Yokohama) took place last evening when Bro. E. P. Fallister was installed and officers were invested for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was performed by Wor. Bro. R. Hay, and afterwards the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet provided by Mr. C. B. Clausen. Following is a list of the officers:—  
W.M. .... Edmund P. Fallister.  
J.W. .... Walter Tucker.  
S.W. .... S. E. Under.  
Chaplain ..... Rev. W. J. White.  
Treasurer ..... Geo. Hodges, P.M.  
Reg. and Sec. .... F. Coghill Jackson.  
D. of C. .... Henry Moss, P.M.  
M.O. .... R. N. St. John.  
S.O. .... T. Simpson.  
J.O. .... L. Ph. von Hemert.  
Organist ..... H. J. Owen.  
S.D. .... C. F. Raine.  
J.D. .... E. L. James.  
J.C. .... F. Herb.  
Steward ..... John McDonald.  
Tyler ..... H. Iverson.

## OPENING OF THE FIRST MASONIC LODGE IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A Freemason Lodge called the "Fort Darwin Lodge" was opened in Palmerston on Wednesday, the 6th May. The ceremony of opening and consecrating the new Lodge was performed by Paul Foeleche, P.M., assisted by P. M. Liddell and P. M. Harvey.

After the consecration ceremony P. M. Liddell installed P. M. Foeleche as the first Master of the Fort Darwin Lodge, and he then invested his officers as follows:—S. W., N. Waters; J. W., G. H. James; Treasurer, P. M. Liddell; Secretary, W. J. Baines; S. D. H. J. B. Cawley; J. D. Thos. Harwood; J. G. R. Cramer; Tyler, W. C. Porter.

A banquet followed the inauguration of the Lodge, and the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honored.

The Lodge meetings are held at the North Australian Hotel, Palmerston, on Thursdays.

## DEATH OF THE OLDEST SURGEON AND FREEMASON IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 15th.  
Dr. Salmon, the oldest Freemason in the world, is dead. He was 108 years old. The doctor began the practice of his profession in 1809, when Napoleon was at the height of his glory, and was the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—*Frater Call.*

## FORTHCOMING MEETING.

A regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge, of Hongkong, will be held on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

## ABOUT THE BORE.

WHY WE ALLOW BORES TO RATHER US.  
It is a bore to be merely a fool we should not permit him to bother us—we would not listen to a fool—we would dismiss him or see from him. But it is far different with the bore—the real bore. It is essential that he should have abilities that command respect. He may be so good that in not listening to him we feel that we are turning our backs upon virtue; or he may be so accomplished that in fleeing from him we feel that we are running away from learning.

The bore goes away from learning. Therefore we listen and wait, and, out of respect for things that are admirable, submit to indignities greater than any other man with in society. That men of good abilities should sometimes be bores is due, I hold, to a lack of the development of the sense of humor. And yet there are humorous bores—men who are funny at inopportune moments. In such cases, vanity must exist unduly and the capacity for observation be dull. But whatever be the cause that produces the bore, he is a dread reality, and managers to get into every social circle. He even invades the merry precincts of Bohemia. Women suffer from bores more frequently than men, but not so intensely. Women are so patient and so amiable that they will tolerate that which is tiresome much longer, and with a better grace, than men. Many and many a bore has been encouraged in his tediousness by women who have listened to him and pretended to be interested and amused.

The bore goes away from such an interview strengthened in the belief that he is a most accessible fellow. This is not so. It is a derogation of women, not does it indicate any hypocrisy. A charming woman cannot help being charming, and she is not to blame for letting her light now and then fall upon the bore within her presence. But even such women suffer by being natural under such discouraging circumstances. I have heard ladies confess that the long visits of tedious men, wrapped in themselves and their own affairs, constituted a penalty so great that the pleasures of society were quite overbalanced by the duty to believe this when we recall the fact that evening visits are prevalent in nearly every part of this country, and that these visits last anywhere from half an hour to four hours. Just to think of sitting over the parlour fire with the most admirable bore of your acquaintance, for two or four solid hours! The very idea is appalling. A man would yawn and fidget, and maybe be rude of speech; a woman smiles and chirps and does her best to seem to like it, but she suffers all the same. And what is her reward? Why she is made to suffer some more, for the fellow is sure to come back again, where he has been permitted to enjoy himself so thoroughly. Such bores are dreadful bores!—*Ladies' Popular Monthly.*

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, June 9th.  
Messrs Benjamin, Kelly and Potts report as follows in their *Share List* issued at 5 p.m. to-day:—

An active week has again to be noted, the changes being in the chief instances favourable to holders.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in some demand, but a small sale at 105½ per cent. premium for August at 107 per cent. premium is all there is reported. Shares are enquired for at 105 per cent. premium, but are not obtainable. The London quotation is 124½ to 125, an advance of 1½ per share on the previous rate. Nationals are steady at \$29 with small buyers.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have risen to 23½, at which rate sales have been effected and more shares are wanted. Cantons have been sold at 107½ and are firm at the rate. Straits have been placed at \$29 but are offering at 29½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—China Fires have risen and sales at \$34 and \$35 have been effected. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$35 and are steady at the rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamboats have again changed hands at \$34 and there are further buyers at the rate. Indo China has dropped to \$66 owing to shares offering from the North. China and Manilla are wanted at \$66. Douglas Steamships have improved their position still further and sales have been made at rates between \$67 and \$68, and at equivalent rates on time, the market closing easier with sellers at the latter rate. For September sales at \$65 have been offered.

REVENUE.—China Sugar are easier with sales at \$110, \$108, and \$111. Lard has

risen two points and have been sold and are in



## Intimations.

**CARBOLINUM AVENARIUS**  
Used for 20 Years.  
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,  
SCHEELE & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [831]

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

**FINEST JAPANESE COTTON CRAPES**

AND  
**SILK GOODS.**

Every Variety in Colour, Stripes and Figures.

ORDERS

EXECUTED WITH CARE AND PROMPTITUDE.

SAMPLES are to be seen at  
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 24th April 1896. [44]

**G. FALCONER & CO.,**  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-  
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 28, Queen's Road Central. [48]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON,  
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF  
CALL.

(Taking transshipment cargo for LIVERPOOL,  
GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS,  
RIVER PLATE, &c.)  
(At Reduced Rates)

THE Company's Steamship

"HYSON,"  
J. S. Hooper, Commander, will be despatched as  
above TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents. [101]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"APRATON APCAR,"  
Captain T. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th instant,  
at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents. [1028]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA,"  
Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers. [1045]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to COPENHAGEN,  
STOCKHOLM, NORRKPING, GAYLE,  
DANTZIC and KONGSBORG with transshipment  
in HAMBURG.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PRICAN,"  
Captain Harker, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents. [1023]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"  
Captain Newcomb, will be despatched on  
FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. [1040]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,  
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF  
CALL.

(Taking transshipment Cargo for GLASGOW,  
CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)  
(At Reduced Rates)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"  
C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5  
P.M.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents. [1024]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE  
ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY  
OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)  
JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,  
AMOI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Germania..... To JAVANA..... June.  
S.S. Federata..... To JAVANA..... July.  
S.S. Cassius..... To JAVANA..... August.  
S.S. Cassius..... To JAVANA..... June.  
S.S. Germania..... To JAPAN..... July.  
S.S. Federata..... To JAPAN..... August.

General Agents for China & Japan,  
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [104]

## Intimations.

FOR CONNOISSEURS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

**GLEN WHISKY.**

\$11.00 PER CASE.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

100 A. I. TONIC

**CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.**

THE BEST RESTORATIVE IS

**BOVRIL WINE BOVRIL.**

From WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

PHARMACEUTIC PRODUCTS OF THE FARBWERKE VORM MEISTER,  
LUCIUS & BRUNING HOCHST MAIN.

Dr. KNORR'S LION BRAND

"ANTIPYRINE."

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROV)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSI-  
PELAS, WHOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best  
ANTISEPTIC. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S  
ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's Signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL."

Is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds is described as  
amazing.

Dr. OVERLACH'S

"MIGRAININE,"

(ANTIPYRINE-CAFFEINE CITRATE)

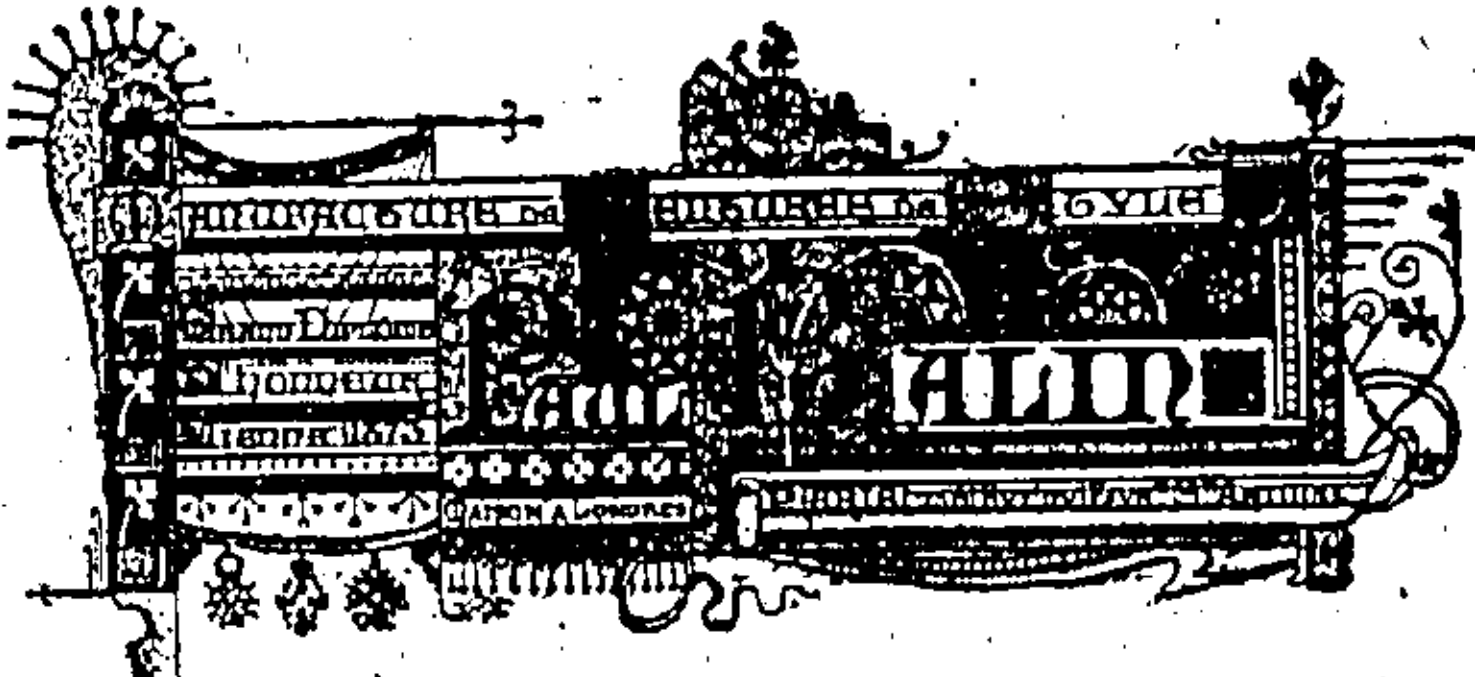
Invaluable for MIGRAINE and of the greatest value in treating HEADACHES of definite  
etiology, in the HEADACHES of INFLUENZA, of NICOTINE and MORPHIA POISONING,  
and generally where the administration of other remedies have failed.

To be had of every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Supplies constantly on hand at the

**CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!



Apply to JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Esq., Hongkong.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MACDUFF,"  
Captain Thomson, will be despatched on  
FRIDAY, the 12th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. [1032]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"  
Captain Riley, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 15th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. [1024]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRICAN,"  
Captain Harker, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents. [1023]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"  
Captain Newcomb, will be despatched on  
FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
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Agents. [1040]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,  
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF  
CALL.

(Taking transshipment Cargo for GLASGOW,  
CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)  
(At Reduced Rates)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"  
C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5  
P.M.  
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PROPOSED SAILINGS.

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FROM HONGKONG.

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S.S. Federata..... To JAPAN..... August.

General Agents for China & Japan,  
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [104]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Steamship

"MEMNON,"  
Captain B. Branch, will be despatched on  
FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. [1039]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"  
Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 15th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents. [1074]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND  
LONDON.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE,"  
Captain Sincrope, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on or about the 29th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents. [1000]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLEI,"  
Captain Ferguson, is due here on or about 12th  
instant, and will have quick despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents. [1017]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "100 A.I. American Iron Ship

"T. F. OAKES,"  
E. W. Reed, Master, will leave here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [106]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship

"LUCILE,"  
Ballard, Master, will leave here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [106]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A.I. British Ship

"SOCOTRA,"  
Robbs, Master, will leave here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1896. [101]

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1896. 1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

(CALLING AT AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 11th July.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12  
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL  
TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent  
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is  
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which  
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passenger Bookings through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return  
tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan  
Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,  
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,  
£100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,  
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS  
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)  
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the  
Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by  
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1896.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Peck's Street. [3]

**OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL  
STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea,  
Yokohama & Hon-  
olulu)..... Tuesday, 16th June,  
at Noon.

Doric (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea,  
Yokohama & Hon-  
olulu)..... Saturday, 4th July,  
at Noon.

Doric (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea,  
Yokohama & Hon-  
olulu)..... Tuesday, 21st July,  
at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC,"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-  
HAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY,  
the 16th June, 1896, at Noon. Connection  
being made at Yokohama with Steamers from  
Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-  
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,  
and passengers are allowed to break their  
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the  
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-  
lars of the various Routes may be obtained  
upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European  
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice  
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-  
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not  
apply to through fares for China and Japan  
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1896. [10]

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

&c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [10]

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND  
AMERICAN PORTS.